EXHIBIT F

EXHIBIT F - Table Depicting Examples of Documentary Support for Claimed Concepts

Overview of Disclosure of System

The documents included as Exhibits A-F provide documentary support for the claims remaining in the current patent application. For example, these documents teach a method of remotely monitoring and treating a patient. In one embodiment of the disclosed invention, a clinician (such as a doctor) is provided with a Clinician workstation, and the patient is provided with a Patient Workstation. In a particular embodiment of the invention, the Clinician workstation and Patient Workstation are both configured to communicate with a central server. This serves to facilitate the transfer of information (such as patient orders) from the clinician to the patient. It also serves to facilitate the transfer of information (such as information regarding a patient's compliance with their current orders, and information regarding the patient's current symptoms) from the patient to the clinician.

The patient workstation is configured to instruct a patient how to treat their disease by, for example, prompting the patient to execute tasks according to their orders. The patient workstation is also configured to educate the patient regarding their disease. For the Examiner's convenience, a claim chart is included below that lists the amended claims, and that indicates examples of support, from Exhibits A-E, for the various limitations within these claims.

CLAIM 1

Text of Claims	Examples of Documentary Support
1. A method for delivering health care through a health assistant, said method comprising: providing a patient with the health assistant;	The first full paragraph of the Patient Care Technologies/Mayo Health System Patient Consent form (Exhibit E), which was signed by patients who tested one embodiment of the invention before March 13, 1998, indicates that a purpose of the test was to determine whether "computer technology can be used by people in their homes to monitor the medication usage and help educate people about their medical condition." In addition, the first full paragraph of this document indicates that "Participants in this project will incur no expenses with this project. A computer will be installed during this project and removed when the project is over." Section 4 of the System Pilot Agreement (Exhibit A), which is entitled "Limitation of Liability", notes that patients testing the system would be using the "Program Property" and "Hardware" according to the terms of the agreement. Exhibit I of the System Pilot Agreement lists the "Hardware" as Touch Screen Computers, which are described as being used by the patient to enter data on Page 1 of the Patient Training Manual (which is included as Exhibit C).
configuring the health assistant with a protocol comprising multimedia software content for treating a disease of the patient through the health assistant;	Page 2 of the Patient Training Manual (Exhibit C) shows a multimedia screen that is used to instruct a user to treat a disease by taking 10mg of Isordil by mouth three times a day. Similar screens are shown on Page 4 of the Patient Training Manual.

Text of Claims	Examples of Documentary Support
at a computer remote from the health assistant, receiving patient data collected by the health assistant in accordance with the protocol; and from the remote computer, sending to the health assistant an order modifying how the protocol treats the disease.	As shown on Page 2 of the Patient Training Manual (Exhibit C), compliance data is entered by patients on multimedia screens such as the screen shown on Page 2. In this example, the screen instructs the user to "Take one Isordil 10mg tablet by mouth three times a day." Furthermore, the screen asks the user "Have you taken your Isordil?". After the patient answers this question, the information is uploaded to the patient's chart on a central server, and then made available for downloading to the Clinician Workstation for evaluation by a clinician. The "Monitoring" section on Page 1 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) indicates that a central server is used to receive information from the "Patient Workstation" (which is an example of a health assistant). In particular, this section indicates that a message should be displayed on the Clinician Workstation if the Patient Workstation has not communicated with the server. The "Import" section on Page 6 of the Clinician Application indicates that the system is configured to allow a clinician to import a copy of the patient's chart from the server to the Clinician Workstation. The "Orders" section on Page 4 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) teaches that the system allows the clinician to view, add, or stop an order (e.g., an order instructing a patient to take medicine according to a certain schedule), and to view a history of the patient's compliance with the order. The "Export" section on Page 5 of the Clinician Application (Exhibit B) indicates that the clinician may make changes to a patient's charts (e.g., by adding a new patient order) and export the changes. The "Order Compliance" section on Page 3 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) illustrates the nature of the exchange of information between the Clinician and the Patient via the Patient and Clinician Workstations. An excerpt from this page is provided below:

Text of Claims	Examples of Documentary Support
	"**c. Order Compliance** – This CareView shows all the orders and the values that have been entered for that particular order. Also, each cell is divided by the time of the day the data was collected: morning, afternoon, evening, or night (MEAN). The farthest left column shows the order description (order name, strength if applicable, schedule, and start date) as well as the minimum and maximum values for that order. For example, if a patient is taking Lasix 40mg and he or she enters "Yes" when asked if Lasix was taken, a bar with the height of 40 appears in that cell. If the patient answers "No", no bar appears. Orders that only require the patient to indicate whether or not the task for that order was performed (morning checkup and rest for example) have a bar with the height of 1 if the task was performed. Nothing appears if it was not performed." The "Checkup" section on Page 3 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) further illustrates the nature of the information that is entered by the patient via the health assistant, and then later viewed by a Clinician on a remote computer (e.g., a Clinician Workstation). For example, this section teaches receiving, at a Clinician Workstation, information regarding the patient's current symptoms that was entered at a Patient Workstation. An excerpt from this page is provided below: "**b. Checkup** - The CareView shows all the information gathered from the morning and/or evening Checkup order. The information is presented in a day-by-day format. For example, a patient with CHF sees information about the following: weight, chest pain, shortness of breath, cough, swelling, fatigue, and loss of appetite. The symptoms are presented in a graphical format for that particular day with a green bar indicating, mild, yellow indicating moderate, and red indicating severe. You (the clinician) can also see change in the severity of the symptom. The words "Better", "Same", or "Worse" appear below the colored bars. If the symptom was absent, the word "absent" appears. If the data item is in numeric form (weight for example) a bar graph is shown. Also, the minimum and the maximum values recorded for that data item are shown next to it."

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CLAIM 2

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the remote computer is a server that the health assistant periodically accesses.	As noted above, the "Monitoring" section on Page 1 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) indicates that a central server is used to receive information from the "Patient Workstation" (which is an example of a health assistant). In particular, this section indicates that a message should be displayed on the Clinician Workstation if the Patient Workstation has not communicated with the server.

CLAIM 5

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
5. The method of claim 1, wherein sending the health assistant the order comprises: sending the order from the remote computer to a server that is remotely accessible by the health assistant; and sending the order from the server to the health assistant.	The "Export" section on Page 5 of the Clinician Application (Exhibit B) indicates that the clinician may make changes to a patient's charts (e.g., by adding a new patient order) and export the changes to a server. As noted above, the "Monitoring" section on Page 1 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) indicates that the "Patient Workstation" (which is an example of a health assistant) communicates regularly with the server. In particular, this section indicates that a message should be displayed on the Clinician Workstation if the Patient Workstation has not communicated with the server. The "Orders" section on Page 4 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) teaches that the system allows the clinician to view, add, or stop an order (e.g., an order instructing a patient to take medicine according to a certain schedule). As shown on Page 2 of the Patient Training Manual (Exhibit C), information from clinician orders are transmitted to patients via multimedia screens such as the screen shown on Page 2. In this example, the screen instructs the user to "Take one Isordil 10mg tablet by mouth three times a day." Furthermore, the screen asks the user "Have you taken your Isordil?". After the patient then answers this question, the information is uploaded to the patient's chart on a central server, and then made available for downloading to the Clinician Workstation for evaluation by a clinician.

CLAIM 7

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
7. The method of claim 1, further comprising receiving an alert at the remote computer that the patient data merits review by a clinician.	In one embodiment of the invention, an "alert" may be a listing of an event in a specific "Monitoring" screen, which displays "any events that the clinician deems important enough to monitor". For example, in one example discussed in the "Monitoring" section of Page 1 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B), the system displays a message on the Clinician Workstation (which is one example of a "remote computer") if: (1) a patient has failed to comply with an order; or (2) the Patient Workstation has not communicated with the server. Such a message would serve to alert the Clinician of the patient's non-compliance or of the fact that the Patient Workstation is out of contact with the central server.

CLAIM 9

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
9. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient data collected by the health assistant comprises an indicator of compliance by the patient with a treatment regimen associated with the protocol.	As shown on Page 2 of the Patient Training Manual (Exhibit C), compliance data is entered by patients on multimedia screens such as the screen shown on Page 2. In this example, the screen instructs the user to "Take one Isordil 10mg tablet by mouth three times a day." Furthermore, the screen asks the user "Have you taken your Isordil?". After the patient then answers this question, the information is uploaded to the patient's chart on a central server, and then made available for downloading to the Clinician Workstation for evaluation by a clinician.

In addition, the "Types of Screens" section of the Patient Training Manual notes that "(s)cripts present to you (the patient) information about a particular task, topic, or symptom, or provide opportunity for you to enter data into the system." |

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
10. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient data collected by the health assistant comprises a symptom reported by the patient to the health assistant.	The "Types of Screens" section of the Patient Training Manual (Exhibit C) teaches that the health assistant displays information regarding symptoms and also provides an opportunity for patients to enter data into the system. The "Checkup" and "Order Compliance" sections on Page 3 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) further illustrate the nature of the information that is entered by the patient via the health assistant, and then later viewed by a Clinician on a remote computer (e.g., a Clinician Workstation). For example, the "Checkup" section on Page 3 of the Clinician Application document teaches receiving, at a Clinician Workstation, information regarding the patient's current symptoms that was entered at a Patient Workstation. An excerpt from this page is provided below: "**b. Checkup** - The CareView shows all the information gathered from the morning and/or evening Checkup order. The information is presented in a day-by-day format. For example, a patient with CHF sees information about the following: weight, chest pain, shortness of breath, cough, swelling, fatigue, and loss of appetite. The symptoms are presented in a graphical format for that particular day with a green bar indicating, mild, yellow indicating moderate, and red indicating severe. You (the clinician) can also see change in the severity of the symptom. The words "Better", "Same", or "Worse" appear below the colored bars. If the symptom was absent, the word "absent" appears. If the data item is in numeric form (weight for example) a bar graph is shown. Also, the minimum and the maximum values recorded for that data item are shown next to it."

CLAIM 11

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
11. A computer-implementable method for providing health care under the supervision of a remote clinician, said method comprising: 　　providing to a patient computer, via a connection with a remote server, an order that is received from a clinician; 　　after the step of providing the order to the patient computer, transmitting, from the patient computer to the remote server, an indication of a symptom experienced by the patient; and 　　after the step of transmitting the indication of a symptom experienced by the patient, sending, from the remote server to a clinician computer, notification of the symptom so that a clinician can evaluate a need for a new order.	The first full paragraph of the Patient Care Technologies/Mayo Health System Patient Consent form, which was signed by patients who tested the system in January 1998, indicates that a purpose of the test was to determine whether "computer technology can be used by people in their homes to monitor the medication usage and help educate people about their medical condition." The "Export" section on Page 5 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) indicates that the clinician may make changes to a patient's charts (e.g., by adding a new patient order) and export the changes to the server. The "Monitoring" section on Page 1 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) indicates that a central server communicates with the "Patient Workstation" (which is an example of a health assistant). In particular, this section indicates that a message should be displayed on the Clinician Workstation if the Patient Workstation has not communicated with the server. The "Import" section on Page 6 of the Clinician Application indicates that the system is configured to allow a clinician to import a copy of the patient's chart from the server to the Clinician Workstation. The "Types of Screens" section of the Patient Training Manual (Exhibit C) teaches that the health assistant displays information regarding symptoms and also provides an opportunity for patients to enter data into the system. The "Checkup" and "Order Compliance" sections on Page 3 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) further illustrate the nature of the information that is entered by the patient via the health assistant, and then later viewed by a Clinician on a remote computer (e.g., a Clinician Workstation). For example, the "Checkup" section on Page 3 of the Clinician Application document teaches receiving, at a Clinician **(CONTINUED...)**

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
11. A computer-implementable method for providing health care under the supervision of a remote clinician, said method comprising: providing to a patient computer, via a connection with a remote server, an order that is received from a clinician; after the step of providing the order to the patient computer, transmitting, from the patient computer to the remote server, an indication of a symptom experienced by the patient; and after the step of transmitting the indication of a symptom experienced by the patient, sending, from the remote server to a clinician computer, notification of the symptom so that a clinician can evaluate a need for a new order.	Workstation, information regarding the patient's current symptoms that was entered at a Patient Workstation. An excerpt from this page is provided below: "**b. Checkup** - The CareView shows all the information gathered from the morning and/or evening Checkup order. The information is presented in a day-by-day format. For example, a patient with CHF sees information about the following: weight, chest pain, shortness of breath, cough, swelling, fatigue, and loss of appetite. The symptoms are presented in a graphical format for that particular day with a green bar indicating, mild, yellow indicating moderate, and red indicating severe. You (the clinician) can also see change in the severity of the symptom. The words "Better", "Same", or "Worse" appear below the colored bars. If the symptom was absent, the word "absent" appears. If the data item is in numeric form (weight for example) a bar graph is shown. Also, the minimum and the maximum values recorded for that data item are shown next to it."

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
13. The method of claim 11, further comprising the steps of: querying the patient to report the symptom; and as a result of said step of querying the patient to report the symptom, receiving the indication of the symptom from the patient.	The "Types of Screens" section of the Patient Training Manual (Exhibit C) teaches that the health assistant displays information regarding symptoms and also provides an opportunity for patients to enter data into the system. The "Checkup" and "Order Compliance" sections on Page 3 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) further illustrate the nature of the information that is entered by the patient via the health assistant, and then later viewed by a Clinician on a remote computer (e.g., a Clinician Workstation). For example, the "Checkup" section on Page 3 of the Clinician Application document teaches receiving, at a Clinician Workstation, information regarding the patient's current symptoms that was entered at a Patient Workstation. An excerpt from this page is provided below: "**b. Checkup** - The CareView shows all the information gathered from the morning and/or evening Checkup order. The information is presented in a day-by-day format. For example, a patient with CHF sees information about the following: weight, chest pain, shortness of breath, cough, swelling, fatigue, and loss of appetite. The symptoms are presented in a graphical format for that particular day with a green bar indicating, mild, yellow indicating moderate, and red indicating severe. You (the clinician) can also see change in the severity of the symptom. The words "Better", "Same", or "Worse" appear below the colored bars. If the symptom was absent, the word "absent" appears. If the data item is in numeric form (weight for example) a bar graph is shown. Also, the minimum and the maximum values recorded for that data item are shown next to it." As shown on Page 2 of the Patient Training Manual (Exhibit C), information from clinician orders are transmitted to patients via multimedia screens such as the screen shown on Page 2. In this example, the screen instructs the user to "Take one Isordil 10mg tablet by mouth three times a day." Furthermore, the screen asks the user "Have you taken your Isordil?". After the patient then answers this question, the information is uploaded to the patient's chart on a central server, and then made available for downloading to the Clinician Workstation for evaluation by a clinician. **(Cont.)**

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
13. The method of claim 11, further comprising the steps of: querying the patient to report the symptom; and as a result of said step of querying the patient to report the symptom, receiving the indication of the symptom from the patient.	The "Import" section on Page 6 of the Clinician Application indicates that the system is configured to allow a clinician to import a copy of the patient's chart from the server to the Clinician Workstation.

CLAIM 15

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
15. The method of claim 13, wherein the step of querying the patient to report the system comprises presenting multimedia information to said patient.	As noted above, information from clinician orders are transmitted to patients via multimedia screens such as the screen shown on Page 2 of the Patient Training Manual (Exhibit C). In this example, the screen instructs the user to "Take one Isordil 10mg tablet by mouth three times a day." Furthermore, the screen asks the user "Have you taken your Isordil?".

CLAIM 16

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
16. The method of claim 11, further comprising querying the patient to determine whether the patient has completed a task associated with the order.	Information from clinician orders are transmitted to patients via multimedia screens such as the screen shown on Page 2 of the Patient Training Manual (Exhibit C). In this example, the screen instructs the user to "Take one Isordil 10mg tablet by mouth three times a day." Furthermore, the screen asks the user "Have you taken your Isordil?".

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
17. The method of claim 16, further comprising notifying the remote server whether the patient has completed the task.	Information from clinician orders are transmitted to patients via multimedia screens such as the screen shown on Page 2 of the Patient Training Manual (Exhibit C). In this example, the screen instructs the user to "Take one Isordil 10mg tablet by mouth three times a day." Furthermore, the screen asks the user "Have you taken your Isordil?". After the patient then answers this question, the information is uploaded to the patient's chart on a central server, and then made available for downloading to the Clinician Workstation for evaluation by a clinician. In one embodiment of the invention, an "alert" may be a listing of an event in a specific "Monitoring" screen, which displays "any events that the clinician deems important enough to monitor". For example, in one example discussed in the "Monitoring" section of Page 1 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B), the system displays a message on the Clinician Workstation (which is one example of a "remote computer") if: (1) a patient has failed to comply with an order; or (2) the Patient Workstation has not communicated with the server. Such a message would serve to alert the Clinician of the patient's non-compliance or of the fact that the Patient Workstation is out of contact with the central server. The "Checkup" and "Order Compliance" sections on Page 3 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) further illustrate the nature of the information that is entered by the patient via the health assistant, and then later viewed by a Clinician on a remote computer (e.g., a Clinician Workstation). For example, the "Checkup" section on Page 3 of the Clinician Application document teaches receiving, at a Clinician Workstation, information regarding the patient's current symptoms that was entered at a Patient Workstation. An excerpt from this page is provided below: **"b. Checkup** - The CareView shows all the information gathered from the morning and/or evening Checkup order. The information is presented in a day-by-day format. For example, a patient with CHF sees information about the following: weight, chest pain, shortness of breath, cough, swelling, fatigue, and loss of appetite. The symptoms are **(Continued...)**

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
17. The method of claim 16, further comprising notifying the remote server whether the patient has completed the task.	presented in a graphical format for that particular day with a green bar indicating, mild, yellow indicating moderate, and red indicating severe. You (the clinician) can also see change in the severity of the symptom. The words "Better", "Same", or "Worse" appear below the colored bars. If the symptom was absent, the word "absent" appears. If the data item is in numeric form (weight for example) a bar graph is shown. Also, the minimum and the maximum values recorded for that data item are shown next to it."

CLAIM 18

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
18. The method of claim 11, further comprising providing the patient with educational material about a disease of the patient.	The first full paragraph of the Patient Care Technologies/Mayo Health System Patient Consent form, which was signed by patients who tested the system in January 1998, indicates that a purpose of the test was to determine whether "computer technology can be used by people in their homes to monitor the medication usage and help educate people about their medical condition." The patient screen on Page 3 of Patient Training Manual is an example of a screen that displays educational material about the treatment of a patient's disease. For example, this screen displays the following text: "Nitrates relax blood vessels, thus increasing blood flow to the heart muscles."

CLAIM 20

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
20. The method of claim 13, further comprising the step of allowing a user to input the indication of a symptom experienced by the patient via a touch screen interface.	Allowing a user to input data via a touch screen is described in detail on Pages 1 and 2 of the Patient Training Manual (Exhibit C). Examples of touchable screens that allow for user input via a touch screen are shown on Pages 2 and 4 of the Patient Training Manual.

CLAIM 23

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
23. A computer-readable medium storing computer-executable instructions for performing the steps of: reminding a patient to perform a task included in an order for treating the patient received from the clinician during a first connection with a remote server; receiving from the patient an indication of a symptom experienced by the patient; and sending notification of the symptom to the remote server during a second connection with the remote server so that the clinician can evaluate a need for a new order.	As discussed above, the documents referenced above teach an embodiment of the invention in which the various steps of Claim 11 are executed on a patient workstation, a server, and a clinician workstation. Accordingly, a person of ordinary skill in the art would understand that computer-executable instructions would preferably be provided to execute these steps on the server and patient and clinician workstations.

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CLAIM 24

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
24. A computer system adapted to perform the steps of: ' reminding a patient to perform a task included in an order for treating the patient received from the clinician during a first connection with a remote server; receiving from the patient an indication of a symptom experienced by the patient; and sending notification of the symptom to the remote server during a second connection with the remote server so that the clinician can evaluate a need for a new order.	As discussed above, the documents referenced above teach an embodiment of the invention in which the various steps of Claim 11 are executed on a system that includes a patient workstation, a server, and a clinician workstation.

CLAIM 25

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
25. A health assistant system, comprising: a health assistant that is configured for: periodically forming a communication connection with a remote computer server; over the communication connection, receiving orders from a clinician for treating a patient; instructing the patient to perform tasks included in the orders; collecting information from the patient about symptoms experienced by the patient; and sending the information to the computer server over the communication connection.	As noted above, the "Monitoring" section on Page 1 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) indicates that the "Patient Workstation" (which is an example of a health assistant) communicates regularly with the server. In particular, this section indicates that a message should be displayed on the Clinician Workstation if the Patient Workstation has not communicated with the server. The "Orders" section on Page 4 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) teaches that the system allows the clinician to view, add, or stop an order (e.g., an order instructing a patient to take medicine according to a certain schedule), and to view a history of the patient's compliance with the order. The "Export" section on Page 5 of the Clinician Application Document (Exhibit B) indicates that the clinician may make changes to a patient's charts (e.g., by adding a new patient order) and export the changes to the server. The "Import" section on Page 6 of the Clinician Application indicates that the system is configured to allow a clinician to import a copy of the patient's chart from the server to the Clinician Workstation. As shown on Page 2 of the Patient Training Manual (Exhibit C), information from clinician orders are transmitted to patients via multimedia screens such as the screen shown on Page 2. In this example, the screen instructs the user to "Take one Isordil 10mg tablet by mouth three times a day." Furthermore, the screen asks the user "Have you taken your Isordil?". After the patient then answers this question, the information is uploaded to the patient's chart on a central server, and then made available for downloading to the Clinician Workstation for evaluation by a clinician.

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CLAIM 26

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
26. The health assistant system of Claim 25, further comprising a clinician computer that is configured for: receiving the orders from the clinician; and sending the orders to a health assistant via the server.	The "Orders" section on Page 4 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) teaches that the system allows the clinician to view, add, or stop an order (e.g., an order instructing a patient to take medicine according to a certain schedule), and to view a history of the patient's compliance with the order. The "Export" section on Page 5 of the Clinician Application Document (Exhibit B) indicates that the clinician may make changes to a patient's charts (e.g., by adding a new patient order) and export the changes to the server. The "Order Compliance" section on Page 3 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) illustrates the nature of the exchange of information between the clinician and the patient via the Patient and Clinician Workstations. An excerpt from this page is provided below: "**c. Order Compliance** – This CareView shows all the orders and the values that have been entered for that particular order. Also, each cell is divided by the time of the day the data was collected: morning, afternoon, evening, or night (MEAN). The farthest left column shows the order description (order name, strength if applicable, schedule, and start date) as well as the minimum and maximum values for that order. For example, if a patient is taking Lasix 40mg and he or she enters "Yes" when asked if Lasix was taken, a bar with the height of 40 appears in that cell. If the patient answers "No", no bar appears. Orders that only require the patient to indicate whether or not the task for that order was performed (morning checkup and rest for example) have a bar with the height of 1 if the task was performed. Nothing appears if it was not performed." The "Checkup" section on Page 3 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B) further illustrates the nature of the information that is entered by the patient via the health assistant, and then later viewed by a Clinician on a remote computer (e.g., a Clinician Workstation). For example, this section teaches receiving, at a Clinician Workstation, information regarding the patient's current symptoms that was entered at a Patient Workstation. An excerpt from this page is provided below:

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Text of Claims	Documentary Support
26. The health assistant system of Claim 25, further comprising a clinician computer that is configured for: receiving the orders from the clinician; and sending the orders to a health assistant via the server.	"**b. Checkup** - The CareView shows all the information gathered from the morning and/or evening Checkup order. The information is presented in a day-by-day format. For example, a patient with CHF sees information about the following: weight, chest pain, shortness of breath, cough, swelling, fatigue, and loss of appetite. The symptoms are presented in a graphical format for that particular day with a green bar indicating, mild, yellow indicating moderate, and red indicating severe. You (the clinician) can also see change in the severity of the symptom. The words "Better", "Same", or "Worse" appear below the colored bars. If the symptom was absent, the word "absent" appears. If the data item is in numeric form (weight for example) a bar graph is shown. Also, the minimum and the maximum values recorded for that data item are shown next to it."

Text of Claims	Documentary Support
27. The health assistant system of Claim 25, further comprising a clinician computer that is configured for sending an alert to the clinician if the information meets predetermined criteria indicating that the clinician should be specially notified of the information.	In one embodiment of the invention, an "alert" may be a listing of an event in a specific "Monitoring" screen, which displays "any events that the clinician deems important enough to monitor". For example, in one example discussed in the "Monitoring" section of Page 1 of the Clinician Application document (Exhibit B), the system displays a message on the Clinician Workstation (which is one example of a "remote computer") if: (1) a patient has failed to comply with an order; or (2) the Patient Workstation has not communicated with the server. Such a message would serve to alert the Clinician of the patient's non-compliance or of the fact that the Patient Workstation is out of contact with the central server.